

WALLINGFORD AND WANTAGE DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966



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WALLINGFORD AND WANTAGE DISTRICTS JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1966 – 1967

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

A. C. LESTER, ESQ., Hithercroft Farm, Wallingford.

DR. O. C. WILKINSON, Bezants, Winterbrook, Wallingford. (*Vice-Chairman*).

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

J. WILSON, ESQ., 6 Church Street, Wantage, Berks.

R. A. HUNT, ESQ., Ivy Farm Cottage, Longcot, Faringdon, Berks.

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

J. H. GALLO, ESQ., 31 The Croft, East Hagbourne, Didcot, Berks.

CAPT. C. W. MAYNE, Broomsticks, West Hagbourne, Didcot Berks.

MRS. M. SCOTT, The White House, Mackney, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell, Wallingford.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

W. J. MARTIN, ESQ., 3 Parkside Bungalows, East Challow, Wantage, Berks.

BRIGADIER W. J. COLYER, Drayton Lodge, Hermitage, Berks.

J. C. DOLAN, ESQ., Burnside, Manor Crescent, Compton, Berks.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

J. L. SALE, ESQ., C.I.E., Priors Hold, Wantage, Berks.

DR. A. G. WALTER, Middle Wharf, Thames Street, Wallingford. (*Chairman*).

CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE

R. R. WRIGHT, Municipal Offices, Stone Hall, Wallingford.

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Secretary

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Additional Public Health Inspector

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
STONE HALL,
WALLINGFORD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WALLINGFORD AND WANTAGE DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1966, including the information required by the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67.

The estimated combined population for the District was 54,560, an increase of 2,050 (3·9%) over that for 1965. There were 639 more births than there were deaths which means that 1,411 people moved into the District. Thus 31·2% was due to natural increase and 68·8% due to immigration. The largest population increase was in Wallingford Borough (4·8%) and the smallest in Wantage Rural District (3·3%). The respective percentage increases due to (a) excess of births over deaths and (b) immigration, were as follows: Wallingford Borough (a) 0·9% (b) 3·9%; Wantage Urban District (a) 1·0% (b) 2·8%; Wallingford Rural District (a) 1·1% (b) 3·2%; Wantage Rural District (a) 1·3% (b) 2·0%. From these figures it would appear that Wallingford Borough and Wallingford Rural District had higher rates of immigration than the two Wantage Districts and that the two Rural Districts had higher rates of natural increase. The anticipated low rate of natural increase in Wallingford Borough, which is usually the consequence of the relatively high death rate amongst the old folk in the residential accommodation for the aged in the town, was not very apparent this year because there was a higher birth rate and a considerably reduced death rate. In fact the corrected death rate of 5·8 per 1,000 population must be amongst the lowest recorded in the country.

Live births in 1966 were only 8 (0·7%) more than in 1965, 1,191 compared with 1,183. The national birth rate has been falling for the last two years and last year reached it's lowest level since 1961; there were 849,000 births compared with 863,000 in 1965. Only in one District in this area was an actual decrease in live births recorded; this was Wantage Urban, which had 135 compared with 167 in 1965. In Wallingford Borough and Wantage Rural District there were significantly larger numbers of births (128 compared with 106 and 411 compared with 394 respectively). Wallingford Rural District had one more (517 compared with 516).

The Family Planning Clinics at Didcot and Wantage continued to function at full capacity. Indeed the Didcot clinic now operates five sessions each month instead of the original two: these are held in Didcot hospital each Thursday evening from 7—9 p.m. with a special session for new patients on the first Monday of each month, also from 7—9 p.m. The Wantage clinic operates in Wantage Hospital from 2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m. on the first Wednesday each month and from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the third Thursday each month. Attendance at both clinics is open to all on payment of a small fee which can be waived when necessary. Both clinics receive financial assistance from the local authorities (the Wantage clinic from both the Urban and Rural Districts) and also from the County Council. This latter is, however, very small and it was disappointing that it was not increased after the Minister of Health stated early in the year that he felt all local health authorities should do all they could to support such clinics.

The extremely low stillbirth rate recorded in 1965 was not maintained in 1966. The actual number of stillbirths was 16 (the same as in 1964), which gives a stillbirth rate of 13·2 per 1,000 total births. This was still considerably better than the national rate of 15·4 per 1,000 total births. On the other hand the infant mortality rate, which is generally regarded as being an index of the standard of medical services in a community, fell again to the very satisfactory figure of 11·8 per 1,000 live births. This was rather less than two thirds of the national figure of 18·9 per 1,000 live births which was itself the lowest ever recorded in the country. Of the total of 14 infant deaths under 1 year, 8 were less than 1 week old, 1 was between 1 and 4 weeks old and 5 were over 4 weeks old. None of the infant deaths was an illegitimate baby.

The table of illegitimate live births has been altered this year. It now shows the number of such births over the past 10 years and also indicates how the illegitimate birth rate for the Combined District compares with the national rate. The comparison is favourable. Not since 1958 has the local rate exceeded the national rate and for the past 3 years it has been well below. In 1966 there were in fact 6 less illegitimate births in the Combined District than in 1965 (48 compared with 54).

There was one death fewer in 1966 than in 1965 (552 compared with 553). This produced a fall in the crude death rate from 10·5 per 1,000 population in 1965 to 10·1 per 1,000 population in 1966. Wantage Urban and Rural Districts again had the lowest crude death rates. Mention has already been made of the low death rate for Wallingford Borough. The corrected death rates in all districts were considerably lower than the provisional national rate.

Diseases of the heart and circulation caused 267 of the 552 deaths (48·3%); Malignant diseases caused 100 deaths (18·1%), 22 of them being from cancer of the lungs, a reduction of 9 on the 1965 figure. Unfortunately this does not reflect a fall in the national figure of deaths from this cause, which continues to rise. Research into the causal relationship of cigarette smoking to lung cancer goes on but it may be very many years (at a rate of 1 death every 20 minutes) before cigarettes can be rendered less lethal — if indeed they ever can. For those who cannot give up smoking large cigars or a pipe would seem to offer better odds. Respiratory diseases caused 77 deaths (14·0%); only 1 of them was from tuberculosis.

There were 372 notifications of infectious diseases, of which 271 were measles, 41 whooping cough, 16 tuberculosis, 25 dysentery, 8 food poisoning, 8 scarlet fever and 1 each of erysipelas, acute pneumonia and puerperal pyrexia. The rather large number of measles cases for a non-epidemic year was a carry over from the heavy incidence of the disease in the winter of 1965/66 and is of no special significance. Whooping cough was again rather prevalent after its complete absence in 1965 and was confined to the Wallingford side of the District. It was generally mild in character.

The 16 cases of tuberculosis, 12 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory were two more than in 1965, but represents a continuing low incidence of the disease. Nevertheless it persists as a cause of considerable ill health in the country in spite of the dramatic improvement which was made possible by the introduction of effective antibiotic treatment and improved case finding techniques after the last war. Mass radiography surveys are unlikely to contribute much more to the complete eradication of the disease, which must be the aim. The District was visited, after an interval of 6 years, by the Mass Radiography Unit. It was open for several days in each of the towns and for one or two days in the larger villages. As in past surveys of this sort, the overall attendance was disappointing and the findings scanty. One case, an early respiratory tuberculosis in a primary school teacher, was an important finding as it might well have prevented the infection of several young children. It is, however, not surprising to hear that the Regional Board are considering withdrawing altogether this service

in favour of increasing use of general practitioner referral units and special surveys of, for example, schools or industrial premises, where contacts of known cases are being sought. This pattern for the future has been advocated by the Joint Tuberculosis Council.

The 25 cases of sonnei dysentery were all in the Wantage Urban and Rural Districts. They did not constitute any serious outbreak but a number of isolated incidents. Two of them involved food handlers and the need for compensation to be paid for time lost from work. Sonnei dysentery is, of course, endemic in this country and, while it can be very unpleasant, especially in the very young or very old, it does not have the mortality of the shiga or flexner types of bacillary dysentery which are found in other countries. Its prevalence reflects inadequate attention to personal hygiene. Hand washing before handling food and after visiting the W.C. should be routine but, of course, when no facilities exist it must go by the board. Public conveniences are in the main inadequately equipped in this respect but this is not usually due to failure to appreciate the need. Vandalism unfortunately is rife almost everywhere and hand basins, soap dispensers and towels are early and repeated casualties.

The 8 cases of food poisoning were also due to isolated incidents. In two cases, a mother and her child, no causal organism could be identified. In 3 other cases, in another family, salmonella brandenburg was the culprit but its origin was not traced. One case was caused by salmonella typhimurium which was almost certainly picked up whilst on holiday, as cases were known to be occurring at the holiday resort while the family were there. The other 2 cases, which involved an ice cream salesman and his wife, were due to staphylococcus aureus. The question of compensation also occurred in this latter.

The figures for immunisation procedures showed a general improvement during 1966. In the case of triple antigen (diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough) the initial course of which is now given at 3, 4 and 5 months together with oral poliomyelitis vaccine, the total rose from 1,200 to 1,647. This was due to an increase both in the numbers of initial courses and the numbers of booster doses, given at about 18 months. Booster doses for tetanus and diphtheria given at 5 years also increased, from 241 in 1965 to 526 in 1966. This latter figure should show a continued improvement as boosters for diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis are now offered to all school entrants at their first school medical examination.

The poliomyelitis vaccination table has been simplified as Salk vaccine is hardly ever given now. All ages have been grouped

together; the primary courses are given at 3, 4 and 5 months and the reinforcing doses at school entry. There was some improvement in the number of primary courses given in 1966.

Primary smallpox vaccination in infants also showed an increase and so did re-vaccination of older children. Figures for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis, which is given in the schools at about 13 years of age, improved from 473 in 1965 to 624 in 1966, but this was largely due to the fact that no girls were vaccinated at the Girls' Grammar School in Didcot in 1965 and two years were done together in 1966 (121 in all). The discrepancy between the numbers vaccinated (624) and the numbers converting (550) (i.e. showing immunity to tuberculosis after vaccination) is somewhat artificial being partly due to absence from the conversion test of some of those who were vaccinated. The actual conversion rate, on average, is about 98% to 99%.

The problem of refuse disposal was still not satisfactorily solved at the end of the year. Arrangements for installing a Seerdrum pulverisation plant at Pearith during 1967 will prolong the life of this site until about 1975 but on the Wantage side of the District the matter became increasingly urgent as the "S" hill tip was almost filled and negotiations for the purchase or lease of a site near Childrey dragged unsuccessfully on.

During the year preliminary arrangements were made for testing the milk from all dairy herds in the District for *bucella abortus* infection. Certain of those in the Wantage Rural District have been sampled for several years now and there was a positive result for the first time in 1966. As is described in the public health inspector's report, this had already been detected and appropriate action taken by the farmer concerned. It is hoped the Government's programme for eradicating this disease from the dairy herds in the country will be pushed forward with all speed as there is still a considerable quantity of untreated milk drunk, especially by the farmers themselves and their families.

Also on the subject of milk, the report of the Wantage Urban District's public health inspector describes difficulties which were experienced with the keeping qualities of milk distributed by one of the dairies in his district. This seems likely to have been due to an inadequate coding system but no satisfaction could be obtained from the dairy where it was cartoned or bottled, which is in another county, or from the distributor. When one considers that milk may be produced in several local authorities' districts, treated and bottled in another, distributed by dairies and retailers in several others and sampled and inspected at different stages by inspectors from the Ministry, the counties and the various urban

and rural districts concerned, it is hardly surprising that effective action is not always easy to take.

In conclusion I would like once again to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance I have always received from my colleagues and to express my thanks to the members of the various Public Health Committees.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. HOWELL.

June, 1967.

POPULATION

District	Area in Acres	Estimated Mid-Year Population		Difference
		1965	1966	
Wallingford Borough	760	5,470	5,730	+260 (4.8%)
Wantage Urban	2,797	7,290	7,570	+280 (3.8%)
Wallingford Rural	21,790	20,910	21,800	+890 (4.3%)
Wantage Rural	74,181	18,840	19,460	+620 (3.3%)
Combined Districs	99,528	52,510	54,560	2,050 (3.9%)

LIVE BIRTHS

District	No. of live births in 1966			Birth rate per 1,000 population		Corrected Birth rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wallingford Borough	60	68	128	19.4	22.3	18.2	21.0
Wantage Urban	72	63	135	22.9	18.0	22.4	17.6
Wallingford Rural	255	262	517	24.7	23.7	25.7	24.7
Wantage Rural	214	197	411	20.9	21.1	20.3	20.5
Combined Districts	601	590	1,191	22.5	21.8		
England and Wales*			849,000			18.0	17.7

STILL BIRTHS

District	No. of stillbirths		Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wallingford Borough	0	2		
Wantage Urban	3	2		
Wallingford Rural	4	8		
Wantage Rural	2	4		
Combined Districts	9	16	7.6	13.2
England and Wales*			15.7	15.4

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

District	Number of illegitimate births per annum									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wallingford Borough	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	5	5	4
Wantage Urban	9	4	6	6	6	8	5	3	7	6
Wallingford Rural	13	17	8	17	15	19	28	23	25	18
Wantage Rural	19	18	14	15	11	17	17	15	17	20
Combined Districts	44	42	31	43	34	48	53	46	54	48
Rate per 1,000 total live births (Combined Districts)	51	51	36	49	39	47	53	40	46	40
Rate per 1,000 total live births (England and Wales)		49	51	54	59	66	69	72	77	79

TOTAL DEATHS

District	No. of Deaths 1966			Crude death rate per 1,000 population		Corrected death rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wallingford Borough	32	42	74	17.2	12.9	9.1	5.8
Wantage Urban	30	28	58	10.0	7.7	8.5	4.5 6.2
Wallingford Rural	124	144	268	11.1	12.3	9.1	10.1
Wantage Rural	68	84	152	8.1	7.8	9.7	10.1 9.4
Combined Districts	254	298	552	10.5	10.1		
England and Wales*						11.5	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY

District	No. of infant deaths under 12 months of age		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wallingford Borough	0	4		
Wantage Urban	0	0		
Wallingford Rural	9	3		
Wantage Rural	7	7		
Combined Districts	16	14	13.5	11.8
England and Wales			19.0	18.9

* Figures for England and Wales for 1966 are provisional.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Wfd. Boro.	Wantage U.D.	Wfd. R.D.	Wantage R.D.	Total 1966	Total 1965
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	8	—	17	25	74
Encephalitis (Acute)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	3	1	4	8	1
Malaria B.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	33	54	45	139	271	768
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	4	8	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	7	3	12	11
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	—	—	1	3	4	3
Whooping Cough	26	—	15	—	41	—
Total	61	68	72	171	372	866

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Wallingford Borough M. F. Total	Wantage U.D. M. F. Total	Wallingford R.D. M. F. Total	Wantage R.D. M. F. Total	Combined Districts 1966 1965
Tuberculosis, respiratory	— — —	— — —	1 — 1	— — —	1 2
Tuberculosis, other	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— —
Syphilitic disease	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 —
Diphtheria	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— —
Whooping cough	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— —
Meningococcal infection	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— —
Acute Poliomyelitis	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— —
Measles	— — —	— — —	1 — 1	— — —	1 —
Other infective and parasitic diseases	— — —	— — —	— 1 1	— — —	1 —
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	— — —	— — —	2 3 5	1 1 2	7 10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2 — 2	5 — 5	7 3 10	3 2 5	22 31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	— 3 3	— 1 1	— 5 5	— 3 3	12 11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	— — —	— — —	— 2 2	— — —	2 3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2 3 5	5 1 6	9 16 25	8 9 17	53 50
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	— — —	— — —	1 1 2	1 1 2	4 3
Diabetes	— — —	— — —	1 — 1	1 3 4	5 2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	8 8 16	2 2 4	14 25 39	3 12 15	74 84
Coronary disease, angina	3 8 11	8 10 18	28 23 51	12 15 27	107 120

Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	5
Other heart disease	3	2	5	1	1	2	13	29	42	5	7	12	61	72
Other circulatory disease	—	1	1	—	3	3	6	5	11	2	5	7	22	17
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	—
Pneumonia	3	6	9	—	1	1	14	14	28	8	4	12	50	32
Bronchitis	1	1	2	4	—	4	6	—	6	6	2	8	20	13
Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	7
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	4	3
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—
Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	4	4	8	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	7	15	4	6	10	5	4	9	9	9	18	52	49
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	1	—	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	13	12
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	4	10	11
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	2	5	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	32	42	74	30	28	58	124	144	268	68	84	152	552	553

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION
TRIPLE ANTIGEN 1966

District	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4-15 years	Others under 16	Total
Wallingford Borough							
Primary Course	81	33	5	6	7	—	132
Booster	—	32	63	8	—	—	103
Wallingford Rural							
Primary Course	239	87	13	—	2	1	342
Booster	—	74	163	21	5	—	263
Wantage Urban							
Primary Course	63	37	22	7	—	—	129
Booster	—	43	53	13	—	—	109
Wantage Rural							
Primary Course	220	102	17	8	—	—	347
Booster	—	64	156	—	2	—	222
Combined Districts	603	472	492	63	16	1	1,647

DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1966

District	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4-15 years	Others under 16	Total
Wallingford Borough							
Primary Course	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Booster	—	—	—	2	91	—	93
Wallingford Rural							
Primary Course	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Booster	—	—	—	2	118	5	125
Wantage Urban							
Primary Course	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Booster	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
Wantage Rural							
Primary Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booster	—	—	—	—	210	4	214
Combined Districts	—	2	6	4	526	9	547

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1966

District	9-12 months	1 year	2-4 year	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Wallingford Borough						
Primary	—	73	10	—	3	86
Re-Vacc	—	—	—	39	3	42
Wallingford Rural						
Primary	—	254	29	3	—	286
Re-Vacc	—	—	—	69	14	83
Wantage Urban						
Primary	—	81	7	—	5	93
Re-Vacc	—	—	—	40	2	42
Wantage Rural						
Primary	—	223	31	—	—	254
Re-Vacc	—	—	—	46	14	60
Combined Districts	—	631	77	197	41	946

ORAL POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

District	Primary Course (3 doses)	Re-inforcing Doses
Wallingford Borough		
All ages	194	77
Wallingford Rural		
All ages	557	328
Wantage Urban		
All ages	190	176
Wantage Rural		
All ages	368	201
Combined Districts	1,309	782

B.C.G. VACCINATION — 1966

School	Number positive at first skin test			Number vaccinated			Number of conversions		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wallingford Grammar	7	6	13	37	43	49	34	40	45
Blackstone County Sec.	13	10	12	68	78	86	57	62	79
King Alfred's Grammar	6	1	3	37	29	44	34	27	41
Icknield County Sec.	2	9	19	68	43	68	57	41	56
Didcot Girls' Grammar	17	—	9	41	—	121	41	—	115
St. Birinus County Sec.	8	10	10	68	75	85	67	67	62
St. Frideswide's Cnty. Sec.	12	8	15	76	54	69	71	51	63
Cranford House P.N.E.U.	4	—	3	11	21	12	11	18	9
Segsbury	5	10	17	39	57	38	35	49	35
The Downs	10	9	2	49	73	52	32	64	45
Total	84	63	103	494	473	624	439	419	550

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Address and when held
Blewbury	Parish Hall; First Tuesday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.
Brightwell	Village Hall; First Wednesday, 3.0—4.0 p.m.
Chaddleworth	Village Hall; First Wednesday, 2.0—3.30 p.m.
Cholsey	The Laurence Hall; Second and Fourth Wednesdays, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
Compton	Village Hall; Third Wednesday, 2.0—4.15 p.m.
East Challow	British Legion Premises; 2nd Monday, 2.30—4.0 p.m.
East Hanney	Village Hall; First Wednesday, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
East Hendred	Parish Hall; Fourth Thursday, 3.0—4.30 p.m.
East Hagbourne	Village Hall; Fourth Tuesday, 3.0—4.30 p.m.
Harwell	Technical Institute; Second Thursday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.
Harwell — A.E.R.E.	Civil Defence Building; Curie Avenue, Second & Fourth Monday; 2.30—4.0 p.m.
Hermitage	Village Hall; Second Monday, 2.0—4.30 p.m.
Kingston Lisle and Childrey	Village Hall, Kingston Lisle; First Monday, 2.30—4.0 p.m.
Letcombe Regis	Village Hall; Fourth Tuesday, 2.30—4.0 p.m.
Lockinge & Ardington	Loyd Lindsay Village Hall, Ardington; Second Wednesday, 3.0—4.0 p.m.
Long Wittenham	Village Hall; First Tuesday, 2.30—4.0 p.m.
Wallingford	Conservative Hall; First and Third Fridays, 2.0—4.0 p.m.
Wantage	Cottage Hospital; Every Friday, 2.30—4.0 p.m.

BOROUGH OF WALLINGFORD

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from main piped supplies with the exception of fourteen houses which are supplied from a private borehole.

Thirty-one samples of chlorinated water in distribution were taken for bacteriological examination and all samples were found to be satisfactory.

A number of industrial premises in the Borough obtain their water from private boreholes. These premises are mainly situated in the Hithercroft Road area. Twenty-five samples were taken from boreholes of which seven were found to be unsatisfactory.

Industrial development is continuing to take place in this area and it is hoped that steps will be taken to provide a mains water supply.

The fluoride content of the water supplied from the Wallingford boreholes is 0.15 parts per million. The supply is supplemented by water from outside the Borough, the fluoride content of which is less than 0.10 parts per million.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage from the whole of the Borough is pumped for treatment to the Wallingford Rural District Council's disposal works at Cholsey and this arrangement has continued to work satisfactorily.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly collection of refuse from all properties in the Borough has been maintained satisfactorily throughout the year by a team of three loaders and driver with a 24 cu. yard compression type refuse vehicle, but as development has continued in the Borough the pressure of work on this one collection team has reached a point when either additional labour and an additional vehicle is required or alternatively an incentive bonus scheme is instituted.

The Council has continued to use the Wallingford Rural District Council's tip for disposal but available tipping space is rapidly diminishing and discussions have taken place with neighbouring authorities with a view to finding alternative means of disposal.

RODENT CONTROL

Summary of work carried out: -

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Treatments</i>
Premises other than agricultural	172	69
Agricultural premises	2	3
Sewers	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	174	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MILK SAMPLES

Twenty-three samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and all samples with the exception of two passed the appropriate tests. These were two samples of Raw TT. milk which failed the keeping quality test, but after the producer had carried out improvements in the cleaning processes, further samples were all found to be satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Fifteen premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. All registered premises have been inspected during the year and all owners or occupiers of the premises notified of any contraventions. The general standard of these premises was found to be satisfactory. No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough.

In addition to sampling from registered premises samples were also obtained from catering establishments, using their equipment, to establish the efficiency of sterilisation of scoops and similar equipment. In most cases it was found to be satisfactory and where it was not, advice was given and further samples proved satisfactory.

Several companies operate vans selling ice cream in the Borough and in general the standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory.

Seven samples of ice cream and one sample of a fruit lollie were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results: -

ICE CREAM

7 placed in Provisional Grade I.

FRUIT LOLLIE

1 — satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Type of Business	No. of premises	Compliance with Reg. 16	No. where Reg. 19 applies	Compliance with Reg. 19
Butchers	8	8	8	8
Grocers	9	9	5	5
Fried Fish shops	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers	5	5	—	—
Cafes	8	8	8	8
Hotels	1	1	1	1
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	10	10	—	—
Public Houses	13	13	13	13
Slaughterhouses	1	1	1	1

All food premises have been inspected and the owners or occupiers notified of any contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations. With the exception of one premises the standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory premises are now being rebuilt to a high standard of finish.

All food premises in the Borough have been inspected at regular intervals during the year and the general standard was found to be satisfactory. This also included school kitchens, hospitals and old people's homes. A total number of 117 visits were made to these premises during the year.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) Sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	15
(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food	...	...	...	...	8

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All fresh meat condemned as unfit for human consumption is sprayed with liquid acid green and destroyed. All condemned tinned food is disposed of by the local authority with their refuse.

BAKE HOUSES

There are two bake houses in the Borough. Both were inspected and their condition was satisfactory.

HOUSES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Fifty houses were erected by the Borough Council during the year.

Five houses were erected by private enterprise.

Twelve houses were represented as unfit for human habitation.

The Council operate a small camping and caravan site at their Riverside Park for holiday purposes only, the maximum stay permitted being fourteen days.

BATHING PLACE

The Borough Council own and maintain an open air swimming pool and paddling pool at the Riverside Park near Wallingford Bridge.

The recirculation and purification plants have continued to function satisfactorily.

Eight samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from the swimming pool and plant during the season. Four were taken from school swimming pools and all but one were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following quantities of unsound food were examined and voluntarily surrendered:

Tinned Meat: 36 lbs. — In nearly all cases this has been confined to large tins of ham, tongue and pressed meats which have been insufficiently processed and the tins have consequently blown.

Frozen food: 448 pkts. — the amounts surrendered have been due to breakdowns in refrigeration plants.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

No formal action was taken during 1966 under this Act.

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering is carried out at one slaughterhouse in the Borough and the condition of the premises has been completely satisfactory. 100% inspection is carried out.

The following tables give details of carcasses and offal inspected:

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	288	12	26	1,716	717
Number inspected	288	12	26	1,716	717
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	2	9	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	24	3	2	430	126
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis	8.3	25.0	7.7	25.0	17.5
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	8
Percentage of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	1.1
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	1	—	—	—
Generalised and total con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	56	56	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	57	57	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All the premises in the Borough to which the Act applies are registered and following inspections the owners or occupiers have been notified of contraventions.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Total number of registered premises at end of year
Offices	31
Retail shops	79
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3
Catering establishments, open to the public	9
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	122

B. NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES — 109.

All premises to which the Act applies were inspected in order to give advice and ascertain whether the requirements of the Act had been carried out.

Almost the whole of the premises now comply with the requirements of the act including washing and sanitary accommodation requirements, whilst the remainder have the work in hand.

It has not been necessary to institute proceedings and the general reaction to the Act has been satisfactory, the majority of owners and employers accepting responsibility.

June 1967.

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

WATER SUPPLIES

A new trunk water main of 12 inches diameter has been laid from the Childrey Warren supply to the Urban District boundary for the purpose of augmenting the supply of water to the Urban and surrounding district. Some minor extensions have been made to the Thames Valley Water Board mains at Belmont and Stirling's to supply the needs of new residential development, but at present most of the water supply continues to be drawn from the Manor Road bore-holes where it is dosed with Chlorine 0.25 parts per million. Analysis shows the natural fluoride content to be 0.1 parts per million.

Fourteen bacteriological samples of water have been obtained during the year from Thames Valley Water Board supplies, one, an adit, was found to be contaminated and this supply is now closed and inaccessible to the public. Samples of treated and raw water were obtained, both were satisfactory.

The supply of water to the district has proved satisfactory in quantity. Reports by the Public Analyst state that the mains water was without odour and of satisfactory taste, it is of good chemical purity, of moderate hardness and satisfactory for a public supply. The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty dwellings are situated in the district supplied direct by public water mains; only 5 houses have external standpipes as a means of supply. The population involved is 7561 and 9 respectively.

Fifty samples have been taken from 12 private supplies. Thirteen samples were satisfactory. Four supplies were found to be satisfactory. Five supplies were unsatisfactory but agreement has been reached to provide a wholesome supply from the mains in one case; in two cases it has been agreed that another satisfactory supply will be used for drinking and domestic purposes; in the fourth case the reservoir has been chlorinated and satisfactory samples obtained; and in the last case a chlorinating plant has been installed. In the case of two other supplies negotiations are taking place as to the action needed to provide a wholesome supply. Finally one supply consistently contaminated presents no easy solution and some difficulty has been experienced with the owner; five households draw their supply from this source,

In every case where contamination occurs the householders or persons in charge are warned of the danger and strongly advised to boil all water used for domestic and drinking purposes.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The need to increase the capacity of the Bradfield Farm Sewage Disposal Works and to construct a new and larger trunk sewer to the works is becoming increasingly urgent. The disposal works is working greatly in excess of its designed capacity and the resultant problems are numerous and troublesome. Preparatory work has been carried out on the sewerage for the Belmont and Stockham estates and these sewers will be laid next year.

The trade effluent from the preserves factory is subject to frequent analysis and during the year a flow meter was installed. A ph meter should be installed early next year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of domestic and trade refuse has been maintained. The disposal of refuse is presenting a severe problem as the tip at 'S' hill is almost exhausted. As a temporary arrangement it is hoped that tipping may be carried out at Stanford-in-the-Vale if permission is gained. In co-operation with the Wantage R.D.C. the long term solution would seem to be a tip at Childrey using 'controlled tipping' methods or with the installation of pulverising equipment to reduce the bulk of the refuse.

There have been meetings with the officers of the Wallingford and Abingdon Rural Districts, but the long hauls for refuse disposal required in their proposals would make the disposal for the Urban District exceptionally uneconomic.

Allegations have been made in the local newspapers regarding rubbish blowing about from the tip at 'S' hill. However, inspectors from both this district and the Wantage R.D.C. found no cause for complaint on inspecting the area in question.

RODENT CONTROL

Property	Visits or Inspections	Treatments	Infestation by			
			Common Rat		Common Mouse	
			Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Dwellings	327	97	4	17	—	11
Business	38	31	—	2	—	2
Local Authority	48	36	1	2	—	1
Agricultural	33	14	1	5	—	—
Sewers	180	60	—	—	—	—
Total	626	238	6	26	—	14

Following the test baiting of the sewer manholes in May an exemption was gained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from further sewer baiting for two years, subject to immediate treatment being carried out if any evidence of sewer infestation is found.

The Rodent operator is of the opinion that increasing numbers of visits and treatments are necessary to eliminate infestations of rats. Longer periods seem to elapse before the Warfarin takes effect. It has not been uncommon for up to 7 visits to be paid to a minor infestation before 'takes' cease.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

The following food was found, on inspection, to be unfit for human consumption; all of it was voluntarily surrendered by the shopkeepers. All of the unsound food is buried under Council supervision.

Meat and offal	61 pounds
Fish	30 pounds
Tinned meat	2 pounds
Bacon	50 pounds
Frozen food	497 packets

Frozen food was surrendered after refrigerator breakdowns.

Poultry in shops is inspected during routine visits, none was condemned during the year.

Many complaints have been received during the year regarding unsound food; the following are some examples: -

Foreign matter was found in: - frozen peas (lady bird), luncheon meat (ball bearing), fish (parasitic worms). The first two cases were taken up with the manufacturers and assurance has been received that the whole matter has been investigated and should not occur again.

Removal of expiry date by shopkeeper on packets of meat. The shopkeeper was requested to cease this practice immediately and had done so on subsequent visits.

Tainted bacon sold by Supermarket was taken up strongly with manager and manufacturer.

Two packets of unsound crisps: taken up with the manufacturers. One case was due to an uncooked crisp decomposing, the other was due to shopkeeper keeping crisp packets in sunlight for too long a period.

Unsound meat was kept by householder for 5 days; no action taken owing to the long period of storage in the house.

Mouldy crumpets were sold by one shop, due to keeping in stock too long. The shopkeeper was requested to review his 'turnover' methods.

MILK SUPPLIES

Thirty-five samples of milk have been obtained during the year, one of which was unsatisfactory; this source was resampled and found satisfactory.

Two retailers are licensed to sell milk in the district and are sampled regularly. There are nine schools who provide samples for examination and ten shops sell milk in cartons or bottles from which samples are also purchased. It is hoped that next year new sampling equipment will enable the sampling of bulk milk, milk for biological examination and brucellosis, to be started.

Complaints have been received regarding the milk supplies from one retailer; these have been investigated and there seems to be some substance in the complaints. The matter has been taken up with the retailers and the number of complaints have dropped during the last two months of the year. However, as this may be due to the colder weather the matter will be kept under review. Several complaints were received that milk soured quickly or was sour on opening the bottle or carton.

No samples of milk have been obtained for brucella abortus examination.

LIQUID EGG

There are no pasteurisation plants in this district and no samples have been obtained during the year. Inquiries made reveal that liquid egg is used occasionally in the district; attempts will be made to collect samples next year.

ICE CREAM AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS

Fifteen premises are registered and sell prepacked ice cream; three cafes sell ice cream from bulk. Samples were obtained from these premises for bacteriological examination with the following results: -

2 ice lollies — satisfactory.

14 ice cream samples placed in provisional grade 1.

3 ice cream samples placed in provisional grade 2.

1 ice cream sample placed in provisional grade 3.

Action was taken to rectify the conditions causing the grade 3 sample and a grade 1 sample has been obtained.

Two samples have been obtained from an ice cream sales van based in Grove, both of which were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sampling of soft ice cream from vans in the local Tonibell Ltd. depot has continued jointly with the Rural District during the year the aim being to obtain grade 1 samples from each salesman. This aim has been achieved with the exception of 2 vans which

have been taken off the road for mechanical reasons. In addition talks have been given to the salesman on personal hygiene and the standard of hygiene in the depot raised. It is pleasing to state that no complaints have been received from other authorities regarding poor samples from the vans.

Thirty-two samples have been obtained from Tonibell vans during the year with the following results: -

22 soft ice cream samples placed in provisional grade 1.

5 soft ice cream samples placed in provisional grade 2.

4 soft ice cream samples placed in provisional grade 3.

1 soft ice cream sample placed in provisional grade 4.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 80 food premises within the district which receive inspections as often as necessary.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Trade	Number	Comply with Regulation 16	Reg. 19 applies	Comply with Regulation 19
Bakers Shops, Bakehouses	3	3	2	2
Butchers	6	2	6	6
Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants	5	3	5	4
Chemists	2	1	2	2
Wet Fish	2	1	2	2
Fried Fish	2	1	2	2
Greengrocers	4	3	2	2
Grocers and General Stores	19	15	19	15
Hotels & Licensed Premises	19	15	18	18
Ice Cream Vans Depot	1	1	1	—
Preserves Factory	1	1	1	1
School Meals Kitchens	6	6	6	6
Sweet Shops	10	8	4	3
Totals	80	60	70	63

All owners of the businesses which do not comply have been given intimations that they are required to take remedial action as soon as possible.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Sixty-one samples of faeces have been obtained in connection with investigations of infectious disease; these involved one licensed premises, one food shop and a school. Cases of sonnei dysentery were found. Six samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with these cases but no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

FARM SANITATION

It has been necessary in one case to take enforcement action to modernise and repair a farm drainage system following a considerable number of blockages of a main sewer by straw.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Only informal action has been necessary to deal with a small number of complaints regarding smoke nuisances. Advice has been sought by a local school regarding the siting of a new chimney.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

It has not been necessary to carry out disinfection of any premises this year except that the annual fumigation of the flour mill was carried out in May, using hydrogen cyanide.

Action has been taken to rid one school kitchen of a severe infestation of cockroaches and some 47 houses on the A.E.R.E. estate were treated to reduce the infestation by ants with excellent results. In two cases the problem continued and investigation proved that nests were situated behind the kitchen unit panelling; insecticidal smoke pellets were used to destroy the insects in these cases.

SWIMMING BATHS AND PADDLING POOL

The following samples were obtained during the year:

Place	Date	Plate Count	Coliform Bacilli	B. Coli (type 1)	Comment
U.D.C. Swimming Bath, Mill Street	28.6.66	5 per ml.	0	0	Satisfactory
Icknield School Bath, Springfield Road	6.7.66	4 per ml.	0	0	Satisfactory
King Alfred School Bath, Portway	14.7.66	less than 1 per ml.	0	0	Satisfactory
Garston Lane School Bath	13.9.66	—	3 per 100 ml.	0	Unsatisfactory
Garston Lane School Bath	28.9.66	less than 1 per ml.	0	0	Satisfactory
St. Mary's School Bath, Chain Hill	22.9.66	—	0	0	Satisfactory
Paddling Pool, Recreation Ground, Manor Road	17.8.66	120 per ml.	180+ per 100 ml.	20 per 100 ml.	Poor
Paddling Pool, Recreation Ground, Manor Road	31.8.66	20 per ml.	50 per 100 ml.	5 per 100 ml.	Unsatisfactory
Paddling Pool, Recreation Ground, Manor Road	3.9.66	less than 1 per ml.	0	0	Satisfactory

Samples have been taken at all baths and pools used by schools or the public; where necessary action has been taken to raise the standard to a satisfactory level.

The provision of a chlorinating plant is under consideration for the Council bath next year.

HOUSING

	1964	1965	1966
Number of permanent houses erected	136	92	31
Number of permanent houses erected by Local Authority	29	10	—
Number of permanent houses erected by private enterprise	107	80	31
Number of temporary houses erected	—	—	—
Number of families on housing list	256	314	350
Number of houses represented as unfit			31
Number of Closing Orders made			—
Number of Demolition Orders made			—
Number of houses in areas represented as unfit and included in Clearance Areas			30

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of applications made for standard grants	10
Number of applications made for discretionary grants	16

Thirty-seven houses remain on the list of houses which are considered unfit for human habitation; these should be inspected and represented if necessary next year and the occupants rehoused on the new estate.

Extensive notices have been served on the owner of 19 dwellings requiring that the houses be brought up to good standard of repair to arrest the continued deterioration of the properties.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Haven Vale Caravan Site, Grove Street, is licensed under the "Caravan Sites Control and Development Act 1960", as a site for 27 dwellings. It is inspected from time to time to see if the conditions of the site are satisfactory from the point of view of hygiene, sanitation and fire precautions. One fire occurred during the year in a caravan, the cause being the solid fuel stove. There was no injury or fatality as the family were out shopping at the time.

Five other caravans are sited in the district; one is licensed, some of the others are not in use, and the rest are occupied by the family of the householder and sited within the dwelling curtilage.

1966 SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	13
Cream and Cheese Samples	...	...	...	...	10
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	61
Drainage	...	...	...	...	56
Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Food Complaints	...	...	...	...	26
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	65
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	10
Housing General	...	...	...	...	108
Housing Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	236
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	64
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	68
Laboratories	...	...	...	...	38
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	16
Milk	...	...	...	...	56
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	45
Mobile Food Shops, Vehicles, Stalls	...	...	...	...	66
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	7
Noise	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	47
Petroleum and Explosives	...	...	...	...	12
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	14
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	8
Sewage Disposal	...	...	...	...	34
Shops and Offices	56
Swimming and Paddling Pools	10
Water	154
Total Number of Visits	1,298
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Total Number of Complaints received	131
Total Number of Complaints substantiated	95
Total Number of defects or nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	66
Total Number of defects or nuisances outstanding	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Notices served: formal	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Notices served: informal	...	...	...	...	31

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Notifications of accidents received — Nil.

Number of visits to premises by inspectors — 56.

Number of persons employed — 494 (145 Males, 349 Females).

Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	Number of persons employed
Offices	—	24	4	117
Retail Shops	2	65	5	336
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	—	—	1	9
Catering Establishments	1	3	1	29
Canteens	—	1	—	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	1
Total	3	93	11	494

Lack of staff for part of the year and other urgent work has confined most of the visits to enforcing the notices served during 1965.

Attempts have been made to persuade shopkeepers to fit the necessary guards to food slicing machines, which have been successful with the exception of interlocking guards. Extensive inquiries have revealed that it is almost impossible to fix such a guard to an old machine but the Factory Inspector says that some new machines are being so provided. He also adds that cleaning of these machines presents the greatest hazard but if proper precautions are taken the accident rate should drop.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	19	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	1	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
Total	48	2	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND
 Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT
 Outwork — Nil.

April 1967.

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

WATER SUPPLY

During 1966, the water supply to the Wallingford Rural District was satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination were collected on a routine basis during the year, the number from each point being set out below. The works listed are those mainly concerned with the supply to the Wallingford Rural District, but additional water is brought into the area from sources at Goring and Blewbury.

<i>Works</i>	<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Final Water</i>
Aston Tirrold	25	26
Cholsey	24	25
South Moreton	30	27
Upton	23	25
West Hagbourne	46	23
<i>Storage</i>		
Aston Tirrold Reservoir		2
Hagbourne Reservoir		2
Milton Tower and Reservoir		4
Tap and Distribution System		9
		<hr/>
Total		291

RESULTS

A. BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of the 148 raw waters examined, 37 showed slight contamination by organisms of the coliform group.

Of the 143 final water, stored water and distribution system samples, five only fell a little below the highest standard of bacterial purity.

B. CHEMICAL

The chemical characteristics of water from the sources within the area are set out below, results being given in parts per million where appropriate: -

<i>Source</i>	<i>Aston Tirrold</i>	<i>Cholsey</i>	<i>South Moreton</i>	<i>Upton</i>	<i>West Hagbourne</i>
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen)	nil	less than 5	less than 5	nil	nil
Odour	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Turbidity	nil	nil	1	nil	less than 1
pH	7.25	6.95	7.35	7.2	7.0
Free CO ₂	16	38	25	34	40
Free NH ₃ (N)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Alb NH ₃ (N)	0.008	0.020	0.100	0.025	0.015
Nitrite (N)	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
O.A. 4 hrs. at 27° C	0.10	0.13	0.87	0.02	0.01
Iron	less than 0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.015
Other metals	Absent	ZN. Trace	ZN. Trace	Absent	Absent
Alkalinity	190	240	325	287	277
Chlorides	15.5	23.7	26.2	18.0	13.2
Sulphate	17	120	132	53	52
Nitrate (N)	4.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total Hardness					
CaCO ₃	210	385	380	275	332
Total Solids	265	460	600	435	405
Calcium	80	148.5	140	107.5	130
Magnesium (by diff.)	2.5	1	7.5	1.5	2
Sodium	21	13.5	62.5	54	15
Potassium	1.7	6	7.5	3.0	3.7
Silica	17	21	25	22	22
Phosphate	0.02	less than 0.02	0.02	0.02	less than 0.02
Natural Fluoride	0.13	less than 0.1	0.1	0.13	0.1

Water brought into the area from Blewbury and Goring contains no significant amount of natural fluoride.

The waters are not known to be plumbo-solvent and no tests for lead were carried out during the year.

Chlorination is applied to all water as a routine measure and there were no instances of unusual contamination during the year.

6,261 hereditaments in the Rural District were supplied by the Thames Valley Water Board with water for domestic purposes, but there is no record of the number of these which were by stand-pipe only. The estimated population at the 30th June, 1966, was 21,800.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There was very little capital expenditure on sewerage and sewage disposal in 1966.

A new sewer (partly 18" and partly 15" diameter) was planned for Lydalls Road, Didcot, to relieve an overloaded sewer of smaller diameter. The constructional work will commence in late January, 1967.

The Didcot Sewage Disposal Works are very greatly overloaded and are not capable of producing satisfactory effluents at all times. The flow to the works averaged 997,000 gallons/day in 1966, which is far in excess of anything anticipated.

The Council, as a temporary expedient, is proposing to obtain the use of land adjacent to the works for irrigational purposes and has given instructions for a scheme for new works to be drawn up.

The first scheme for the extension of the existing works was drawn up in outline but had to be abandoned on account of planning objection.

Very little headway has been made on the preparation of a scheme on an alternate site owing to the difficulties of obtaining planning approvals.

The new Cholsey works, by reason of continuing research into ways and means of effluent control and sludge disposal, are proving to be very efficient.

Other works call for no special comment.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

STAFF

The staff employed on refuse collection is 1 Foreman and 10 men. An additional man is employed full time as a tip attendant, in charge of disposal.

EQUIPMENT

- 1 — 35 cubic yard Karrier (diesel).
- 1 — 25 cubic yard Karrier (diesel).
- 1 — 25 cubic yard S. & D. (diesel).
- 1 Bristol Duplex Tractor (Tip Control).

The Council intend to purchase an additional 35 cubic yard vehicle during 1957. The 25 cubic yard S. & D. vehicle will be retained for occasional use, to facilitate adequate servicing and repair work on the other vehicles.

COLLECTION

The Council maintains a kerbside collection once per week, but some difficulty has been experienced over missed collections on Bank Holidays, etc. As an experiment paper sacks for additional storage have been issued to householders likely to be affected by the absence of a collection on Bank Holidays, and this system seems to have worked quite satisfactorily and has been accepted by the public. A charge of £1 per annum is levied for additional service where refuse is collected from the back door.

DISPOSAL

Refuse is still disposed of by controlled tipping at Pearith. Arrangements are going ahead, however, for the installation of a Seerdrum Pulverisation Plant on the site during 1967, which should extend the life of the tip to 1975. The Wallingford Borough Council has agreed to contribute to the cost of this scheme. Wantage R.D.C. will cease tipping at Pearith on 31st March, 1967.

TRADE REFUSE

The Council charges for the collection of trade refuse at the rate of 6d. per bin equivalent. A charge of 5/- per load is levied for the disposal of trade refuse at the tip, but tipping is now being restricted to conserve the life of the tip.

SALVAGE

Salvage operations are confined to the recovery of rags, woollens, non-ferrous metals, cast iron and steel. Paper and cardboard are not salvaged. 75% of the salvage receipts, less any expenses, are paid monthly to the refuse collection staff as a bonus. The remaining 25% is credited to the General Rate Fund.

STREET CLEANSING

The Council employs a pensioner for six half-days per week, including Sunday mornings, clearing litter from the Didcot shopping areas. This covers Broadway, Wantage Road, Park Road, Station Road and Abbott Road, Didcot.

RODENT CONTROL

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1966

		<i>Visits</i>	<i>Treatments</i>
Local Authority Premises	...	296	73
Dwelling Houses	... ..	405	235
Business Premises	... ..	97	58
Agricultural Properties	...	293	105
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	1,091	471
		<hr/>	<hr/>

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district. The particulars are as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Owner</i>
The Cholsey Abattoir, Ilges Lane, Cholsey.	The Cholsey Meat Supply Co. Ltd., Ilges Lane, Cholsey.
The Slaughterhouse, 5 Hagbourne Road, Didcot.	Messrs. H. Andrews and Sons, 5 Hagbourne Road, Didcot.

The Cholsey Abattoir has not been in use during 1966. Details of meat inspection carried out during the year are shown in the following table.

MEAT INSPECTION — 1966

	Cows	Steers	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Lambs
January	—	3	8	4	50	30	—
February	—	5	8	5	52	19	4
March	—	4	11	9	59	25	4
April	—	6	5	4	48	6	17
May	—	11	2	1	42	1	18
June	—	9	3	4	47	—	38
July	—	5	8	2	46	2	24
August	—	6	8	5	48	—	43
September	—	1	13	7	46	—	31
October	—	4	8	10	50	9	11
November	—	4	12	9	70	40	—
December	—	4	5	5	72	32	—

Total	—	62	91	65	630	164	190
-------	---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----

Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part carcasses/ organs	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	0.63	—	—

Cysticercosis Bovis

Whole carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part carcasses/ organs	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	0.65	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than C. Bovis and tuber- culosis

Whole carcasses	—	—	1	1	—	1
Part carcasses/ organs	—	10	—	40	6	1
Percentage	—	6.53	1.5	6.50	3.56	1.05

MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED AS UNFIT

Meat	286 lbs.
Offal	219 lbs.
	<hr/>
	505 lbs.
	<hr/>

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

MILK

All milk retailed in the district is designated. Thirty samples of milk were taken from schools in the area during the year, all of which satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. Two samples of milk were examined for brucella abortus — both samples were negative.

ICE CREAM

There are two cafes in the district registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream. There are also 65 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream.

Four samples of ice cream were taken for examination during the year, all of which were reported on as satisfactory. (Three Grade I. One Grade II).

GENERAL

The undermentioned complaints relating to food offered for sale were dealt with during the year: -

1. Pork sausages — taken up with manufacturers — complaint not substantiated.
2. Stale bread — taken up with bakery concerned — no further action in view of date of production and date of sale.
3. Mouldy bread — taken up with bakery — letter of warning.
4. Mouldy bread rolls — prosecution — Bakery fined £10 and £7 7s. 0d. costs.
5. Foreign body in sliced loaf — referred to Public Analyst — carbonised wheaten material — no further action.
6. Glass in white sliced loaf — reported to Committee — letter of warning to bakery.
7. Foreign body in white sliced loaf — piece of hessian cloth — letter to bakery.
8. Pre-packed bacon — letter to retailer re stock rotation.
9. Can of Pepsi-Cola. No further action in view of laboratory report.
10. Dye in packet of crisps — not substantiated.
11. Dried fruit — no action in view of laboratory report.
12. Canned rhubarb — stock of this article withdrawn from sale temporarily pending investigation and laboratory findings.
13. Foreign body in white sliced loaf — piece of metal — prosecution — firm fined £20 and costs.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF FOODS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

CANNED FOOD	<i>lbs.</i>
3436 cans Fruit and Vegetables	24284
117 cans Meat	301
7 cans Fish	2
FRESH FOOD	
Dried Fruit	410
Fresh Meat	131
FROZEN FOOD	
1246 packets Vegetables	744
1026 packets Fish	501
710 packets Meat	581
216 packets Milk products	96
Total weight	<hr/> 27050

In addition 190 packets of miscellaneous frozen foods and 240 gallons of frozen orange juice were surrendered.

STATISTICS — FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

FOOD PREMISES IN THE DISTRICT

GROCERS	40	
Confectioners	16	
Hotels	6	
Public Houses	25	All are fitted
Food factories and warehouses	10	to comply with
Butchers	15	Ss 16 & 19
Greengrocers	2	of the Regs.
Bakeries	3	
Fish shops, fried and wet	4	
Cafes	4	

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Manufacture of ice cream	2
Storage and sale of ice cream	65
Fish frying	3
Sausage making	10
Bakehouses	3
Manufacture of meat pies	1

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Details of poultry inspection carried out during the year are as follows:

- (1) Number of poultry processing premises — 2.
- (2) Number of visits — 11.
- (3) Total number of birds processed — 192,919.
- (4) Types of birds processed — Capons, fowls and turkeys.
- (5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit — 2.5%.
- (6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption — 1316 lbs.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is not possible with existing staff to carry out adequate examination of birds at the two processing plants in the district. Examinations are normally made by the supervisor on the processing line when all suspect or obviously diseased birds are removed from the line for more detailed inspection. All emaciated or diseased birds are rejected as unfit and the public health inspector is only called in where doubt exists.

None of the fowls or capons are eviscerated, so examination of internal organs is only carried out on turkeys or suspect poultry. All poultry are blast frozen before storage in deep freeze.

I consider that the field of poultry inspection is one where there is a considerable amount of work to be done before inspection can be said to be adequate. The position will not be satisfactory until sufficient staff time can be devoted to the work.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1966

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
General defects .	7	4
Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act	27	—
Food Hygiene Regulations	3	—
Defective Dustbins	4	—
Drainage	2	—
Overgrown ditches	3	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There was one complaint during 1966 concerning the burning of tyres at a Tyre Supply Depot in Didcot. As a result of representations made to the firm this incident has not been repeated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During 1966 there were no persons buried by the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 50 of the above Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

The undermentioned swimming baths are within the district:

- Edmonds Park Swimming Pool, Didcot (Public).
- Didcot Girls' Grammar School (Private).
- Shillingford Bridge Hotel, Nr. Wallingford (Public).
- Cranford House School, Moulsoford (Private).

The following samples of swimming bath water were taken during 1966:

Date	Place	Plate Count	Coliform Bacilli	B. Coli (Type I)
27.5.66	Girls' Grammar School, Didcot	Less than 1 per ml	0	—
27.5.66	Edmonds Park, Didcot	Less than 1 per ml	0	—
31.5.66	Edmonds Park Didcot	2 per ml	0	—
21.6.66	Edmonds Park, Didcot	Less than 1 per ml	—	—
13.7.66	Edmonds Park, Didcot	—	1 per 100 ml	—
13.7.66	Girls' Grammar School, Didcot	—	0 per 100 ml	—
23.8.66	Edmonds Park, Didcot	20 per ml	0 per 100 ml	—
7.9.66	Edmonds Park, Didcot	Less than 1 per ml	0 per 100 ml	—

HOUSING

During 1966 three houses were represented as unfit for human habitation.

The greater part of the following building programme was completed by the Council by the end of December, 1966.

DIDCOT — 20 houses for sale, Barnes Road/Mowbray Road, Didcot; 32 maisonettes, Barnes Close, Didcot.

The undermentioned maisonettes are in course of construction:

LONG WITTENHAM — 12 maisonettes (2 b/r).

The undermentioned development is likely to be commenced during 1967:

DIDCOT — 11 bungalows (2 b/r).

CHOLSEY — 52 maisonettes (2 b/r).

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing List at the present time is 564.

CARAVANS

The undermentioned licensed caravan sites are operated in the Council's district:

SHILLINGFORD HILL CARAVAN SITE, NR. WALLINGFORD

120 permanent sites, 40 holiday sites. Satisfactory.

BLAGRAVE FARM SITE, DIDCOT

25 Permanent Sites. Satisfactory.

THREE POPLARS SITE, LONG WITTENHAM

32 permanent sites. Not satisfactory. There is a possibility of this site changing ownership in the near future, when I hope to see an improvement in the amenities on the site.

HAGBOURNE ROAD SITE, DIDCOT

100 permanent sites. All the roads are now surfaced with tar macadam. There is an ablution block in course of erection. When this work is completed the site will comply with Model Standards.

POST OFFICE SITE, CHOLSEY

12 permanent sites. Satisfactory.

BARLEY MOW SITE, LONG WITTENHAM

6 permanent sites. 40 holiday sites. Fire fighting arrangements now satisfactory.

DIDCOT POWER STATION

A new site has been opened at the Didcot Power Station for 100 caravans. This is equipped with a modern toilet block, and is very satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

GENERALLY

The report covers the second full year since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force.

At the end of the year 140 premises were registered and of these 94 (67%) had received a general inspection. Work has again had to be fitted in with the other departmental work and only a restricted amount of time has been devoted to the operation of the Act due to understaffing.

The following statistics give the information required to be submitted to the Ministry of Labour on Form O.S.R. 14:-

TABLE A — REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	29	6
Retail shops	8	97	25
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	5	1
Catering establishments open to the public	1	7	2
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
Total	11	140	34

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES — 56.

TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	153
Retail Shops	476
Wholesale shops, warehouses	55
Catering Establishments open to public	49
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	3
Total	736

Total males 252

Total females 484

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UNDER SECTIONS

SECTION 4 — CLEANLINESS

One shop was found to require redecoration. Most employers have a programme of regular redecorations and no problems were encountered.

SECTION 5 — OVERCROWDING

There has been no difficulty in meeting the standard laid down.

SECTION 6 — TEMPERATURE

A number of retail shops have had difficulty in maintaining the minimum temperature, but this has been overcome by employment of heating specialists.

SECTION 7 — VENTILATION

Several problems have been encountered in obtaining natural ventilation due to security risks. Employers have agreed on mechanical ventilation as a substitute.

SECTION 8 — LIGHTING

Several cases of inadequate artificial lighting have been encountered in offices and readings in one case were as low as 7 lumens per square foot. One case of poor lighting was discovered on steep stairs to a stock room and this was considered particularly dangerous to employees.

SECTION 9 — SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There has been considerable discussion as to whether sanitary accommodation is conveniently accessible if employees have to go out into the open air to reach it. My personal opinion is that the need to go outside in inclement weather makes it inconvenient, but there is no case law to support this stand at present.

SECTION 10 — WASHING FACILITIES

Most occupiers appreciate the need for adequate washing facilities with hot and cold water and no difficulties have been experienced.

SECTION 11 — SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

No difficulties have been encountered.

SECTION 12 — ACCOMMODATION FOR CLOTHING

Several occupiers have been most willing to provide additional lockers in which staff can keep their outdoor clothing during working hours.

ACCIDENTS

During the year only three accidents were reported. Occupiers are being informed of their responsibilities regarding notification, but it is a matter of conjecture whether all accidents are being reported.

ENFORCEMENT

Most occupiers have given willing co-operation, but it has been noticeable how few premises comply fully on first general inspection. Once again the informal letter has been used with success and during the year 27 occupiers were notified of defects.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number _____ on Inspections Register		Number of _____ Written Notices Occupiers Prosecuted	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	2	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	49	2	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND
Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork — No. of workers required by Section 133(1)(c):
Making, etc., of wearing apparel: 60.

April 1967.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

MILK

All milk sold in the district was subject to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations and licences issued by the Berkshire County Council in force during the year were as follows:

Pasteuriser	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers (pre-packed)	...	...	...	...	7

Of these dealers, 4 were selling pasteurised milk, 3 sterilised milk, 2 untreated milk and 4 ultra heat treated milk.

Seventeen samples of pasteurised school milk were taken during the year as supplied by the following firms, all of which are situated outside the Wantage Rural District:

Oxford Co-operative Society Ltd.	...	4
Swindon Co-operative Society Ltd.	...	4
Newbury Creameries Ltd.	... ..	1
H. A. Job Ltd.	... ..	4
County Dairies (Oxford) Ltd.	...	4

All these samples satisfied the prescribed tests except the one from Newbury Creameries which was declared void because of the high atmospheric shade temperature.

Untreated milk continued to be produced at Elms Farm Dairy, Grove, for retailing by Smith Bros. outside the district, until late in the year. Production was in fact stopped after it was discovered that one or two cows had contracted contagious abortion,, a disease caused by the organism brucella abortus which is also capable of causing undulant fever in humans. Two samples of this milk were taken for biological examination during the year and it was the second of these which proved positive. However, the dairy farmer had taken the precaution of having his herd tested at regular intervals by a consultant veterinary surgeon and although the affected cows had been immediately isolated all subsequent supplies of milk had been pasteurised before sale thus obviating the need for any formal action by the Medical Officer of Health. At the end of the year supplies of untreated milk were still suspended.

The licensed H.T.S.T. plant at Elms Farm Dairy, Grove, continued to be used for milk products and was not used for general milk supplies.

There were no complaints of dirty milk bottles during the year and only one complaint was received concerning milk containing black specks. The milk had been delivered to a school meals kitchen and heated in an aluminium container which had not been adequately rinsed after scouring.

CREAM AND OTHER MILK PRODUCTS

Considerable alterations were made to the dairy at Grove during the year mainly with a view to increasing the production of yoghurt. These alterations also included certain improvements in the cream production plant which were welcomed although the effect of the actual building operations was to increase the risk of airborne contamination. However, careful handling and a high standard of hygiene kept this risk to a minimum.

During the year 16 samples of cream were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 12 were reported as being satisfactory. The four failures showed scanty growths of coliforms and aerobic spore bearing organisms but no pathogens. Nonetheless, each one was investigated and modifications to plant sterilizing techniques were adopted which resulted in all the later samples being satisfactory.

The Public Health Inspectors from Bradfield Rural District and Wokingham Borough experienced some problems with samples consistently failing the methylene blue test and, whilst it was accepted that this particular test was not entirely suited to cream, some lack of keeping quality was obvious. A meeting between all interested parties including the Deputy Director of the Oxford Public Health Laboratory was held at the dairy following which a system of sale and return was introduced to ensure that no cream was kept for more than three days in any retail shop. Indications at the end of the year were that this had resulted in a marked improvement in the results of samples taken from retailers.

In addition to employing a full time laboratory staff at the dairy the firm began using the services of a consultant chemist and bacteriologist and the control over the hygiene of the dairy was found to be exceptionally good. The proprietors also expressed their intention to provide an entirely new laboratory during 1967.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises were in use during the year:

Category	Food Hygiene Regulations			
	No. of premises	Complying with Reg. 16	Reg. 19 applicable	Complying with Reg. 19
School meals kitchens (where main meals are prepared)	10	10	10	10
Staff Canteens (U.K.A.E.A., S.R.C. A.R.C., Canteens, U.K.A.E.A. hostels)	8	8	8	8
Cafes and tea rooms	6	6	6	6
Public Houses (some serving main meals but most dispensing snacks only)	53	52	53	53
Grocers (including village general stores)	51	46	44	44
Butchers	9	7	9	9
Greengrocers	3	3	—	—
Confectioners	6	6	—	—
Off Licences	2	1	—	—
Bakehouses	4	2	4	4
Totals	152	141	134	134

Standards of hygiene were again found to be generally good although in a minority of cases more frequent visits were necessary to ensure that a reasonable standard was maintained. No legal proceedings were necessary but 16 premises were improved upon request as follows:

Public Houses	...	new toilet blocks (2)
		new cellar floor (1)
		complete redecoration of kitchen (1)
		complete renovation and refitting (5)
Cafes	... ..	new toilet block (1)
		redecoration (2)
Butchers	... ..	new floor and other improvements (1)
Grocers	... ..	complete renovation and refitting (1)
		redecoration (2)

New cards were printed requesting that customers leave dogs outside food premises and these were welcomed by most traders many of whom went to the trouble of providing tethering hooks outside.

One hundred and fifty visits were made to food premises of all kinds during the year.

MOBILE TRADERS AND FRUIT STALLS

Only four mobile traders were known to be operating from bases within the Wantage R.D.C. and these were found to have satisfactory vehicles. However a considerable number of traders from other districts were reported to be operating in the area and again efficient supervision was very difficult. New regulations due to come into force on 1st January, 1967, may prove useful in exercising greater control but tracing the truly itinerant trader will still prove to be a serious problem. One wonders whether the time is approaching when it will not be necessary for food, with certain exceptions, to be retailed from vehicles and market stalls. The three seasonal fruit stalls were again found to be satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Two new registrations of premises for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream were made during the year bringing the total to 54. No samples of such pre-packed ice cream were taken because of the very high standards achieved nationally. However, attention was again concentrated on the sale of softmix ice cream as retailed from vans operated by Tonibell Ltd. For convenience sampling was carried out at the depot in Wantage on a joint basis with the Wantage Urban District Council. A total of 32 samples were taken from the various vans during the year with the following results:

Grade I	...	...	...	22
Grade II	...	...	...	5
Grade III	...	...	...	4
Grade IV	...	...	...	1

The vans giving grade III and IV samples were resampled with satisfactory results and all vans were checked for cleanliness and suitable equipment from time to time. In general the standard was found to be very good.

WATERCRESS

No watercress was produced commercially during 1967 but the beds at Letcombe Bassett were taken over by a local resident who expressed a desire to market cress early in 1967. Arrangements were made for sampling and advice was given about hypochlorite dipping prior to despatch.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following food was voluntarily surrendered by food traders in exchange for condemnation certificates:

40 lbs. fresh meat at retail shops.

58 lbs. canned meats (Hermitage Cold Store).

Complaints from consumers were received as follows:

1. Mould in mini pork pie — reported to the Council who gave instructions for a warning letter to be sent to the retailer. Age of the pie uncertain due to lack of code marks — taken up with manufacturers.
2. Mould in pork pie — verbal warning to retailer but no formal action — pie destroyed by customer before investigations carried out.
3. Piece of coal in can of peas — reported to the Council and warning letter sent to manufacturers who undertook to check their sieving methods.
4. Mould in fruit pie — very slight — retailer advised on stock rotation.

FOOD POISONING AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Fifty-five faecal specimens were collected during the year for bacteriological examination in connection with suspected food poisoning and dysentery outbreaks. As a result it became necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to suspend two ice-cream salesmen from duty and for the Council to pay compensation. The specimens collected included at least one from each ice cream salesman operating from Wantage.

Certain suspect foodstuffs were also sent for examination including portions of school meals, sausage rolls and corned beef but all results were negative.

LIQUID EGG

No plants for the pasteurisation of liquid egg were in operation in the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following is a summary of the Annual Report made to the Minister of Labour for the year ending 31st December, 1966:

Class of premises	No. registered during year	No. registered at end of year	General Inspections	Persons employed
Offices	—	11	7	50
Retail shops	11	47	29	127
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	—	—	4
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens	1	7	6	28
Fuel storage depots	—	2	2	6
Totals	12	67	44	215

Male employees — 71 Female employees — 144

Total number of visits of all kinds to registered premises — 126.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

During 1966 each registered premises in the district received a detailed inspection at least once and, in the main, standards were found to be good, especially in offices. The number of contraventions has been greatly reduced and the list appended below shows the items which still require attention. Efforts will now be directed towards achieving full compliance with the requirements of the Act.

The tremendous amount of work which has gone into the preparation of circulars has been proved well worth while by the fact that hardly any difficulties of interpretation have arisen during the year. However, there still appears to be some difficulty in obtaining adequate guards for certain types of bacon slicer and in one or two instances guards which have been fitted have broken after a short period of use.

It is to be hoped that the information given last year on lighting standards was of assistance and that Regulations about minimum standards will not now be long delayed. Improvements in lighting have been made in several instances but these have all been associated with very low levels and positive standards appear to be necessary when dealing with borderline problems.

Further publicity of the requirements of the Act about registration would be welcome, possibly through the various trade organisations, as employers setting up business for the first time appear to be unaware of their obligations.

List of outstanding contraventions at 31.12.66.

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail shops</i>	<i>Catering establishments</i>
CLEANLINESS			
Floors	—	2	—
Walls	—	2	1
OVERCROWDING			
Numerical standard (closing down shortly)	1	—	—
TEMPERATURE			
Lack of thermometers	—	6	1
LIGHTING			
Inadequate	1	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES			
Redecoration	—	3	—
Ventilation	1	—	—
Lighting	—	2	—
WASHING FACILITIES			
Lack of wash basins	—	4	—
Lack of hot water	1	2	—
ACCOMMODATION FOR OUTDOOR CLOTHING			
	—	1	—
LACK OF FIRST AID EQUIPMENT			
	—	1	1
Totals	4	23	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

No change took place during the year in slaughtering facilities in the district, there being one slaughterhouse only in operation namely at the Agricultural Research Council's Field Station at Compton. Regular visits continued to be made for purposes of meat inspection and a high standard was maintained at all times. The knackery yard at East Challow was used only infrequently and no public health problems were experienced.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	18	114	77	207	112
Number inspected	18	114	77	207	112
<i>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	7	—	14	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	13	1	12	14
Percentage of the number inspected found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	11.1	17.5	1.3	12.6	12.5
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Total weight of meat and offal condemned — 1 ton 11 cwt. 34 lbs.					
Income from meat inspection charges — £28 - 7 - 9.					

Certain calves were presented for inspection which had been subjected to experiments involving the use of organisms of the salmonella group. These were inspected in the usual way and passed where appropriate but not released for human consumption until detailed bacteriological examinations had been carried out and certificates obtained from a qualified veterinary surgeon. In all other cases of experimental animals being slaughtered for human consumption full details were always readily obtainable from the qualified staff responsible and judgement was made accordingly. In any case of doubt as to fitness, carcasses were condemned.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Approximately 6,500 tons of refuse were collected and disposed of on the Council's refuse tips at Farnborough, Hampstead Norris and Stanford-in-the-Vale during the year. Pearith was also used on one day per week but the Council had been informed by the Wallingford R.D.C. that, owing to shortage of tipping facilities, the arrangement would have to terminate at the end of the financial year.

The report of the consultants engaged by the Council to consider certain aspects of the refuse collection and disposal services was received during the year. The report contained much statistical information together with the following recommendations:

- (a) That a central disposal point for refuse be found near the Council's depot and that a pulverising plant be installed to minimise nuisance and conserve tipping space. Tipping at other sites to cease.
- (b) That a 35 cu. yard freighter be purchased to meet the increase in work load arising from future housing development and that consideration be given to replacing the existing 25 cu. yard freighters with machines of the larger capacity.
- (c) That a full-time tipman be employed for tip maintenance.

The recommendations were accepted by the Council and formal negotiations were opened with the owners for the purchase of a suitable site near the village of Childrey. No agreement had been reached by the end of the year.

No further action in respect of recommendations (b) and (c) was taken.

The removal of litter and special collections of bulky articles unsuitable for removal at the normal time of collection also continued throughout the year. It was felt, generally, that the extension of the service to include these extra collections was appreciated by the public.

Derelict cars again posed a problem and the time cannot be far distant when a solution must be found at national level. Apart from the disfigurement of the countryside, the reluctance of contractors to remove these vehicles unless they are fully compensated, adds to the cost year by year.

Labour difficulties again affected the smooth running of the service especially over the Christmas period and during employees' holidays. Also the average age of the men was fairly high and their general health and capacity for lifting dustbins suffered accordingly.

Despite these difficulties no serious lapse occurred during the year. A fire at Hampstead Norris refuse tip disrupted normal working for a few weeks but this was eventually isolated and damage to the main portion of the tip was prevented.

EQUIPMENT

- 4 Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Freighters.
- 1 Dennis 10 Cubic Yard Side Loader.
- 1 Brayloader.
- 1 Fordson Major Tractor.
- 1 Bedford 800 Van.

EMPLOYEES

- 1 Working Foreman/Fitter.
- 5 driver/loaders.
- 4 loaders.

SEPTIC TANK EMPTYING SERVICE

For the first three months of the year the service continued as in previous years, priority being given to the emptying of septic tanks serving Council houses. On one day per week the vehicle was placed at the disposal of the Engineer and Surveyor for desludging settlement tanks at sewage disposal works throughout the district, an aspect of the work which grew in importance as the standards of effluent required by the Thames Conservancy were raised. The remaining time was spent in emptying privately-owned septic tanks on request, the charges being £1 15s. 0d. for the first load and 17s. 6d. for subsequent loads taken out on the same day. The number of householders requesting regular emptyings on a contract basis increased and this was of assistance in planning work schedules.

On the 1st of April the Council introduced a scheme whereby every householder in the district using septic tank drainage or a cesspool was to be given one free emptying in every eighteen months, providing that it was not possible to make a connection to a public sewer. Certain misgivings were expressed in the early stages of the scheme that it would not be possible to contain the increased demand but by the end of the year no serious problems had been encountered. It was necessary on one occasion to employ the services of a private contractor due to illness of the driver but, as one of the drivers from the refuse collection team was subsequently trained to use the vehicle in emergency, it was hoped that this problem would not arise again.

In the main, requests were dealt with within 14 days and priority was given in cases of urgency, particularly where a public health nuisance might have arisen. On no occasion was there less than 3 days work in hand, another factor which permitted the grouping of jobs by parishes, thus saving time and fuel.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to purchase a new vehicle to replace the one which had been in use for almost 10 years and which was beginning to show marked signs of deterioration particularly in its pumping efficiency.

Work carried out during the year:

	<i>No. of tanks emptied</i>	<i>No. of loads</i>
Council: Main sewerage tanks	62	192
Small sewerage tanks serving Council estates only	41	63
Septic tanks	70	157
Private tanks	571	975
	—	—
Totals	744	1387

Of the private tanks 272 were emptied free (405 loads).

Income from emptying private tanks, etc. (additional to free emptyings) — £713 - 2 - 8.

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supplies throughout the district continued to be drawn by the Thames Valley Water Board from boreholes at Brightwalton, Blewbury, Childrey, West Hendred and Compton. These supplies were satisfactory in both quality and quantity, and were chlorinated before distribution. No samples of raw water were taken by the Public Health Department but the Water Board's sample results were satisfactory. Chemical analyses also taken by the Board showed the supplies to be moderately hard in character and not plumbosolvent. 0.3 p.p.m. of fluoride was found to exist in water drawn from the West Hendred bore but in the remainder trace quantities only were noted.

Fourteen samples were taken by the Public Health Department for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis. All were reported to be satisfactory.

Thirty-eight bacteriological samples were taken from 14 different private sources including 6 estate supplies. Of these samples 19 from 8 different sources were reported as being satisfactory. In 2 cases wells supplying individual properties were found to be heavily polluted and were closed, mains water being brought in as an alternative. The remaining 17 unsatisfactory samples were all from 4 separate estate supplies and detailed investigations were made in each case. Cleaning and sterilizing operations were carried out and results showed marked improvement at the end of the year. In two of these cases improvements were also carried out to the protection of storage reservoirs.

During the year, extensions to mains were made in the parishes of Grove, Letcombe Regis, Compton, Blewbury, Peasemore and East Ilsley. The link main from Childrey to Wantage was also completed. Two hundred and seventy-seven new services were laid on to dwellings, including 12 to existing properties.

SWIMMING POOLS

The beginners' pools at Chilton, Compton, Childrey and Grove were again used during the summer months and a further deep pool was brought into use at the Compton Downs Secondary Modern School. One sample of water from each pool was taken for bacteriological examination and all were reported satisfactory. Chlorine residuals and pH values were also recorded. The member of the school staff responsible for the running of the pool in each case was advised to try to achieve breakpoint conditions of chlorination so that there was always enough residual free chlorine available to counteract sudden increases in pollution and so that the smells associated with chloramines were minimised.

At the request of the owner, 2 further samples were taken from a private pool and, in spite of the diligent application of chlorine, the results were not satisfactory. The reasons for this appeared to be lack of filtration equipment which would have removed gross organic pollutants. Installation of a suitable filter was advised.

SEWERAGE

The sewage disposal works at Letcombe Regis has been overloaded for many years and to overcome the problem a sewage pumping station has been built and a pumping main laid to connect with the sewers in the Wantage Urban District. The Letcombe Regis sewage will now be treated at the joint works of Wantage Urban and Rural Districts at Bradfield, Grove.

A scheme has been prepared for sewerage the Parish of Hermitage. This is a joint scheme with the Newbury Rural District Council. The sewage treatment works will be situated in the Parish of Chieveley in the Newbury Rural District. If this scheme is approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government it is hoped that the work will be started in the Autumn of 1967.

A scheme for sewerage West Hendred and constructing a new sewage treatment works at East Hendred is in course of preparation.

A new pumping station has been constructed at Grove to carry the increasing load in this growing village.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The three boarding kennels licensed during 1965 continued in use during 1966 at Blewbury, Brightwalton and East Hendred. A further licence was issued in respect of new kennels at Harwell. All were inspected jointly with the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector and found to be satisfactory.

Parish	Area in Acres	Estimated population 31.12.66	Dwellings occupied		
			Private	31.12.66 Council	Total
Aldworth	1866	200	52	16	68
Ardington	2693	370	123	—	123
Beedon	2096	410	111	30	141
Blewbury	4246	1367†	412†	63	475†
Brightwalton	2054	288	94	15	109
Catmore	710	29	11	—	11
Chaddleworth	3400	446	113	45	158
Challow, East	1657	931	201	90	291
Challow, West	1070	176	45	15	60
Childrey	2929	453	113	36	149
Chilton	1448	675	192	41	233
Compton	3803	1227	284	93	377
Denchworth	1041	180	52	10	62
Farnborough	1886	86	33	4	37
Fawley	2190	149	45	5	50
Goosey	968	141	38	10	48
Grove	2513	3517†	935†	168	1103†
Hampstead Norris	4490	696	199	64	263
Hanney, East	2200	688	173	44	217
Hanney, West	1333	529	137	27	164
Harwell	2503	2430†	622†	79	701†
Hendred, East	3198	1226	347	91	438
Hendred, West	2002	311	78	27	105
Hermitage	1471	860	284	7	291
Ilsley, East	3017	437	99	40	139
Ilsley, West	3037	319	93	8	101
Letcombe Bassett	1631	196	46	15	61
Letcombe Regis	2155	485	134	41	175
Lockinge	3763	235	81	—	81
Peasemore	2049	202	61	12	73
Sparsholt	3329	295	74	29	103
Upton	1413	368	93	24	117
Totals	74161	19931	5375	1149	6524

† These figures include caravans and occupants.

Sewerage	Mains Stand Pipes	Water Supplies		Private Supply Sources	Private Supply Dwellings
		Estate Supply Sources	Estate Supply Dwellings		
*	2	—	—	2	4
Yes	—	2	123	—	—
*	3	—	—	—	—
Yes	7	—	—	—	—
*	1	—	—	4	6
—	—	1	10	1	1
Yes—Part	7	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	2	2
Yes	—	3	20	3	3
*	7	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—
*	—	2	16	—	—
*	—	—	—	1	3
Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	4	3	36	3	4
Yes	4	—	—	—	—
Yes	2	—	—	—	—
Yes	2	—	—	—	—
Yes	4	—	—	8	15
*	3	2	8	—	—
*	2	1	9	—	—
Yes	1	—	—	2	5
Yes	14	1	13	—	—
*	2	—	—	—	—
Yes	6	—	—	3	4
Yes	—	1	81	—	—
*	4	—	—	3	5
*	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	4	—	—	—	—
Totals	80	16	316	32	52

These figures are compiled from best available information and cannot be regarded as completely accurate.

* Small disposal works in existence for Council houses only.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The following is a summary of the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	<i>Type of property</i>	
	<i>Non-agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	154	—
Number infested by — rats	133	—
mice	24	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1345	53*
Number infested by — rats	364	53
mice	nil	39

* Includes 39 farms under contract. Value of contracts £811.

No evidence of sewer infestation was found during the year.

Certain infestations were found to be difficult to treat with No. 1 Warfarin, particularly where alternative diets were available to the rats, but by using No. 5 Warfarin considerable improvement was achieved. The additional cost of the higher concentration of Warfarin was to some extent offset by using smaller baits.

Pest control at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Establishments at Harwell and Grove continued on a contract basis.

A considerable number of requests was received for advice and assistance in eradicating insect pests of all kinds including fleas, lice, cockroaches, ants, furniture beetles, mosquitoes and wasps. Towards the end of the summer, for a period of a few days, complaints of flies reached an extraordinarily high level. This was, no doubt, due to a combination of warm yet humid weather. Help and advice were given where possible but the first frosts did more to control the situation than any treatment.

CARAVANS

Permanent Sites:

Charles Simpson (Caravans) Ltd., Westfield Close and The Willows, Grove (90 Caravans).

Further improvements were carried out to this site during the year and a new extension to the Willows toilet block containing baths and showers for both sexes was opened. Again, encouragement was given to retired people to settle in caravans and mobile homes by offering sites at reduced rents. The number of families with more than two children was reduced to almost nil.

The Chiltern Caravan Co., The Barrow, Harwell (35 Caravans).

The standard at this site was well maintained and certain older caravans were replaced by more modern types. Car parking facilities were improved to some extent.

Mr. R. W. Pask, Ladycroft, Blewbury (60 caravans).

Temporary improvements to road surfaces were made at this otherwise satisfactory site. Provision of more permanent surfaces is expected during 1967.

Mr. H. S. Clargo, Bidhu, Blewbury (1 caravan).

Extremely well kept individual site.

Mrs. B. A. Bosley, Grove Wick Farm, Grove (1 caravan).

Existing use rights were claimed and agreed in respect of this former temporary site and, following the removal of an old caravan, proposals to station a mobile home with all modern amenities on a more secluded portion of the farm were accepted. Site works had not, however, been started at the end of the year.

Of the 9 temporary individual site licences in force at the beginning of the year 6 had to be renewed for a further period in December. The reduction of three was achieved by rehousing the occupants. One further temporary licence was granted during the year in respect of a stable watchman's caravan.

There was a slight increase in the number of caravans covered by the exemption clauses of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 mainly due to the need for accommodation on building sites.

No serious problems associated with gypsies arose during the year although there were one or two families living in caravans on the old airfield at Grove at the end of December. Whilst it was not the Council's wish that undue hardship should be caused, steps were being taken at the end of the year to bring about their removal before a build up of caravans such as had been experienced in 1965 occurred again. The Council accepted that certain of these caravan occupants had strong family links with the Wantage area and ways of finding a solution to their problems were being explored.

One hundred and twentyfive visits to caravan sites of all kinds were made during the year and two unauthorised sites were cleared.

HOUSING

During the year 124 dwellings were inspected either following complaints or in connection with applications for improvement grants, and a total of 343 visits were made.

Due to the difficult economic situation the number of properties improved with grant aid was smaller than in previous years, the figures being:

APPROVED:

Discretionary — 5 tenanted and 4 owner/occupied dwellings.

Standard — 14 tenanted and 12 owner/occupied dwellings.

Total — 35.

COMPLETED:

Discretionary — 5 tenanted and 6 owner/occupied dwellings.

Standard — 5 tenanted and 6 owner/occupied dwellings.

Total — 22.

As in previous years considerable repair works were also carried out concurrently with improvements thus obviating the need for service of notices under sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act 1957 and the nuisance sections of the Public Health Acts. However, it did become necessary to serve informal notices in respect of 24 dwellings mainly concerning roof repairs. It was not necessary to serve any formal notices.

As a result of the above informal action and similar action taken the previous year repairs were completed to 34 different dwellings.

A further 23 properties were inspected in detail with a view to advising owners on grants available and it was expected that firm applications would be forthcoming in most of these cases.

Only 5 representations under section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 were made by tenants during the year and these were all from one terrace of six houses at Chaddleworth. One would have expected tenants of houses without modern amenities to have seized upon the opportunity to insist upon the modernisation of their homes and it is both surprising and disappointing that there has been such a poor response. Whether this is due to an ingrained fear of the landlord, a reluctance to pay increased rents or merely ignorance of the law cannot fully be established but certainly every opportunity is taken to advise occupiers of older properties about their rights. A national publicity campaign, perhaps even using the medium of television would seem to be required.

The six dwellings referred to above were duly inspected and a report was submitted to the Council following which it was deemed expedient to declare an Improvement Area rather than to deal with each one individually. The necessary steps were taken and by the end of the year preliminary notices had been served on the owner.

The list of dwellings which were unfit and impossible to make fit at reasonable expense was amended as further sub-standard properties were discovered and others were reconditioned and it became possible to deal formally with 12 of these under section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 in the parishes of:

Grove	...	...	...	...	3
East Hanney	...	...	...	...	1
West Ilsley	...	...	...	...	8

As a result of the above formal action and similar action taken previously:

- 8 Demolition Orders were made.
- 1 Closing Order was made.
- 2 Demolition Orders were made in substitution for Closing Orders.
- 4 Formal Undertakings were accepted.
- 15 properties were demolished in the parishes of:

Chilton	...	...	...	...	1
Compton	...	...	...	...	4
Hampstead Norris	...	...	...	...	5
Harwell	...	...	...	...	1
Hermitage	...	...	...	...	3
Sparsholt	...	...	...	...	1

Five properties were reconditioned as a result of formal action as follows:

Denchworth	...	...	...	...	1
Goosey	...	...	...	...	1
East Hanney	...	...	...	...	1
Letcombe Bassett	...	...	...	...	2

The selection of tenants for Council accommodation occupied an increasing amount of time mainly due to the greater number of units available for letting during the year. In fact 49 new dwellings were completed at:

- Compton — 6 x 3 B.R. houses and 12 x 2 B.R. flats
- Grove — 26 x 3 B.R. houses and 5 old persons bungalows

and a total of 68 families and single people were rehoused (new dwellings and casual vacancies), 9 from unfit properties. In addition 28 transfers were effected. A total of 129 visits was made to housing applicants and Council tenants.

SUMMARY OF THE REMAINDER OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

No. of complaints of all kinds received	174
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DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES

No. of properties inspected	63
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Total number of inspections	119
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No. of nuisances abated (excluding work by cesspool emptier)	15
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No. of conservancy closets replaced by waterclosets (including improvement grant work)	26
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OTHER NUISANCES

Animals	Inspections	24
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Nuisances abated	5
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Accumulations of refuse	Inspections	31
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Nuisances abated	5
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Filthy premises	Inspections	8
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Nuisances abated	2
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Ditches and streams	Inspections	63
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Nuisances abated	7
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Smoke and Dust	Inspections	10
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Nuisances abated	4
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Noise	Inspections	6
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Nuisances abated	3
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Total number of inspections made by Public Health					
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Inspectors and Pupil	1882
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These figures do not include the work of the Pest Officer, Rodent Operator or Cleansing Staff which is dealt with under the respective headings.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	4	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	7	—	—
Total	48	12	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork — No. of workers required by Section 133(1)(c):

Making, etc., of wearing apparel: 2

May 1967.

